MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 DECEMBER 1982

Lebanon

Junblatt Assassination Attempt -- Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt narrowly escaped assassination when a booby-trapped car exploded near his vehicle, Beirut radio reported. Junblatt was slightly injured but the explosion killed 6 people and wounded 37 others. After receiving hospital treatment, Junblatt pronounced himself in good condition and expressed hope that the incident would not affect efforts to achieve peace in Lebanon, according to remarks broadcast by Beirut radio. Both President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan subsequently denounced the assassination attempt, the radio reported. Al-Wazzan praised Junblatt for his "balanced and reasonable" stand after the attack and disclosed that the Cabinet has decided to refer the case to the Justice Council. Meanwhile, the Phalangist Lebanese Forces issued a statement over Voice of Lebanon radio denouncing the assassination attempt and describing the incident as an effort to ignite sectarian sedition and abort a solution in Lebanon. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, which has strongly criticized Junblatt over recent events in Ash-Shuf, claimed that the attack is linked to a series of splits in the Progressive Socialist Party between Junblatt and an "extremist ideological wing."

HA'ARETZ on Ash-Shuf -- The Israeli daily HA'ARETZ reported that the Lebanese Army has rejected an official Israeli request that it deploy in the Ash-Shuf mountain area. In another report, HA'ARETZ said arms and "terrorists" have been smuggled into the Ash-Shuf from the Al-Biqa' Valley. The paper cited details learned from captured PLO members, including "the person appointed by the terrorists to be in charge of terrorist acts in Lebanon."

Christian Leader in Israel -- During his visit to Israel, the leader of the Guardians of the Cedars organization said in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio that the Israeli-Lebanese talks should be on a very high level, in Beirut and Jerusalem, and should lead not only to a peace treaty but also to a mutual defense treaty. Praising Israel's operation in Lebanon, he said the PLO and Syrians should leave Lebanon before the Israelis. Asked by newsmen about the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut, the Christian leader said the Lebanese have the full right to deal with their enemies in the manner they find suitable.

Egypt

New Delhi Talks -- After holding "important" talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, President Husni Mubarak left New Delhi for Oman, Cairo radio reported. Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who also participated in the talks with the Indians, said in a statement broadcast by the radio that Egyptian-Indian cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy is likely to grow.

Relations With PLO -- A high-level Palestinian delegation will arrive in Cairo within the next few days for urgent consultations with Egyptian officials, according to an AL-AHRAM report cited by Radio Monte Carlo.

Israel

Tabah Dispute -- The Israeli charge d'affaires in Cairo has rejected the Egyptian protest over Tabah, MA'ARIV reported.

Zaire Visit -- Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir returned to Israel after a 3-day visit to Zaire in which he signed an agreement for technological and agricultural cooperation, Jerusalem radio reported. However, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko rejected an Israeli offer to supply his country with arms captured in Lebanon and also refused an offer to sign an extensive security agreement, the radio said. Nevertheless, the IDF mission in Zaire is "very active," the radio noted, and Zaire and Israel already signed a protocol for military cooperation during Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's visit a year ago. Before leaving Zaire, Shamir disclosed that Prime Minister Menahem Begin will visit Zaire soon, according to the radio.

West Bank Settlements -- Announcing the government's settlement plans to the Knesset Economic Committee, the deputy agriculture minister revealed that a three-fold increase is expected in the Jewish population of "Judaea and Samaria" within the next 3 years, Jerusalem radio reported. Most of the new settlers will commute to work across the "Green Line," he said.

Arab Committee

Before its departure for the Soviet Union and the PRC, the Arab seven-member committee met at Jordanian King Husayn's An-Nadwah Palace, Amman television reported. Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN reported that Arab foreign ministers will meet in mid-December to review the results of the committee's work and to decide whether to hold an extraordinary Arab summit conference, WAKH reported.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

A 1 December Iraqi Armed Forces communique broadcast by Baghdad radio claimed that Iraqi forces struck at advancing enemy infantry units in the Maysan sector, killing 129 Iranians.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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5 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' FACE DEATH, PRISON

LD020630 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0456 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Kabul, Dec. 1, BAKHTAR -- Five members of the so-called Haraqate Eslami, a counter revolutionary grouping which has Maulavi Yunas Khalis as its leader, who had abducted one Afghan citizen in June this year, and arrested during an encounter with the security forces of the DRA, were sentenced to death and imprisonment by special revolutionary court of the DRA after a public trial today.

The judges of the special revolutionary court after making a hearing of the case of the prosecution and the accused and the defence by the accused, and having taken into consideration the criminal record of the accused and their social and family circumstances etc., sentenced three of the convicted men to death and the other two who are of 17 years of age to 15 years imprisonment in a penitentiary according to the Article 84 of the Penal Code of the DRA.

The representatives of the local dailies, weeklies and news agencies and a number of journalists of friendly countries resident in Kabul who were present at the trial heard the proceedings of the court up to the end.

The men involved in this case abducted, according to the case history, the night of June 3, 1982 an Afghan colonel from his house in Qala-e-Wahid locality of Kabul city. While they were taking him to Paghman they were surrounded by the security forces near the junction of the road to Paghman Do-Rahi Paghman.

In an armed encounter which followed, their leader called Abdul Rauf was killed, the abductors were captured with their weapons and the man being abducted was released.

The weapons recovered from them included one rocket launcher with its shells, four pieces of Egyptian Kalashnikovs, one rifle, hand-grenades and large quantities of ammunition which were seen by those who attended the proceedings of the court.

During the interrogation and as well as during the ensuing trial in court, they confessed to the various crimes committed by them within Afghanistan as well as to their joining of the bands of Maulana Khalis. Furthermore, these counter revolutionaries exposed the dirty faces and brutal crimes committed by leaders of their bands outside Afghanistan.

The three persons who were sentenced to death are Niaz Mohammed, Baryalai and Anhargul, inhabitants of Paghman District in Kabul Province.

According to Article 58 of the fundamental principles of the DRA, this sentence is not final and is subject to the endorsement of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA.

Similarly, two of these criminals, namely Abdullah and Imam, inhabitants of Paghman District, in consideration of their young age, were sentenced to fifteen years of detention in the penitentiary.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN HEALTH COOPERATION -- Kabul, Nov. 30 BAKHTAR -- A protocol on cooperation between Afghanistan and Bulgaria in the field of public health was signed between the two countries, said Dr. Nabi Kamyar, minister of public health of the DRA who returned home today at the head of an Afghan delegation after an official-friendly visit to Bulgaria. The delegation had also held talks with the Bulgarian authorities regarding the construction of two capitals and a pharmaceutical factory in Afghanistan with the cooperation of that country. [Text] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 1 Dec 82 LD]

GANDHI, MUBARAK HOLD TALKS 1 DECEMBER

NC011120 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] New Delhi, 1 Dec (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi held a session of bilateral talks this morning.

Dr Usamah al-baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the presidential office for political affairs, said the first session of talks between President Husni Mubarak and Mrs Indira Gandhi was a good opportunity to review the situation in all its aspects. President Mubarak expounded Egypt's view of the current international situation, the strategic policies in the world and their repercussions on the Middle East. He added that it is highly significant that the Asian states, especially the Indian Subcontinent, view the conflict in the area as a basic part of the international conflicts.

Dr al-Baz said the Palestinian issue was discussed at the meeting. President Mubarak spoke about all the efforts made so far; Egypt's view of the future, the hopes it pins on the Nonaligned Movement and about the role which India, a main and basic partner in the movement, can play alone or in participation with the other member states of the movement.

He added that other basic points also were discussed, such as the Iranian-Iraqi war and the situation in Afghanistan, Indo-China and Latin America. The talks also covered questions pertaining to international economic cooperation and the need for a new economic world order as well as the question of dialogue and cooperation among developing countries with the aim of intensifying this cooperation.

Dr al-Baz said it was natural that President Husni Mubarak and the Indian prime minister minister briefly discussed questions pertaining to bilateral relations. He said: I can say there was great similarity in points of view and that the two sides sensed the need to intensify contact and cooperation and to revive the historic relations between the two countries. This is because each country has a fundamental role to play not only in the area but on the international scene.

Dr al-Baz said the talks also dealt with the role which each country must play in the future and at a time when India will assume the presidency of the Nonaligned Movement and when we, the international community, find there is great need for reviving the activity and influence of the Nonaligned Movement. All this has made this meeting vital, basic and timely, considering there is the Palestinian problem in the Middle East, the Lebanese problem and the danger resulting from the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war. All these matters make it necessary for the two countries to play a promenent role within the international community and especially within the Nonaligned Movement.

In the economic relations between the two countries, Dr al-Baz said this topic was discussed in general during the meeting. The question of strengthening and consolidating these relations is being tackled on a ministerial level between the Egyptian and Indian delegations. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali are now meeting with their Indian counterparts for this purpose.

Dr al-Baz said President Husni Mubarak and Mrs Indira Gandhi have agreed to form a jo at committee to intensify economic relations between the two countries in the various spheres in which they could cooperate. He added: I believe this cooperation will show concrete results in the coming few months.

'Ali Statement

NC011644 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] The Egyptian and Indian delegations have held talks in which Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, Presidential Secretary 'Izz ad-Din Mukhtar and Egyptian Ambassador to India Dr Nabil al-'Arabi participated on the Egyptian side; on the Indian side, Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao and a number of other ministers participated.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali made the following statement to our radio team.

[Begin recording] President Husni Mubarak and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi held a meeting today. At the same time, a meeting was held between the Egyptian and the Indian delegations, represented by the foreign ministers and the ministers of states, other officials and the ambassadors. During this meeting, we reviewed international problems, particularly the Middle East issue and developments, whether with regard to the efforts that are now being exerted to give momentum to a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East or the matters related to this subject, and the initiatives that have been put forward and their effect on the nonaligned conference that will be held in New Delhi in March.

A review also was made of all problems related to the OAU -- problems which for the second time prevented the African summit conference from convening -- as well as other problems related to Asian and Latin American countries and their effect on the Nonaligned Movement. The special efforts which the nonaligned states, particularly the Nonaligned Movement's founding states, can exert during the next meeting in New Delhi also were reviewed.

The meeting was also an occasion to deal with the subject of the Iraq-Iran war and the problems arising from it, as well as the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea. It is clear that these subjects will undoubtedly have an effect on the next summit conference.

At the same time, the meeting was an occasion to review bilateral relations. We reviewed the possibilities of giving momentum to the efforts to strengthen relations between Egypt and India. Everyone knows there are traditional relations as well as tripartite Egyptian-Indian-Yugoslav agreements. The prospects of giving momentum to bilateral relations in all fields were raised during the meeting. There is no doubt that India has been responsive to strengthening bilateral relations as well as the Nonaligned Movement, which was the main subject discussed today. India, Egypt and Yugoslavia have a sense of responsibility regarding the need to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement in order to ease world tension, participate in resolving world problems and preserve and promote commercial relations, especially among the South-South states.

[Question] Is there cooperation between Egypt and India in other fields in which there was no cooperation before?

[Answer] The fact is that Egypt and India have for a long time been cooperating in many fields. As you know, there is cooperation between Egypt and India in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. There are strong relations between Egypt and India in this field and it is possible for these relations to grow in the future in light of the fact that we have been calling for the Middle East to be free of nuclear weapons as well as in light of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

[Question] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, during today's talks, was a specific plan reached for Egyptian-Indian moves in the coming phase to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement?

[Answer] As you are aware, there are constant consultations between Egypt and India. The Indian Foreign Ministry under secretary visited Egypt last January. An Egyptian delegation was here in India recently. Dr Butrus Ghali has made several visits to India to discuss this matter. Undoubtedly, the consultations in the coming phase -- from now until March -- will be intensified to coordinate the efforts and stands of Egypt and India. As we have seen, his excellency the president's visit to Yugoslavia and his current visit to India basically aim at pushing the Nonaligned Movement along the right path.

[Question] Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali, what has been done with regard to the activation of the Egyptian-Indian-Yugoslav committee for economic and commercial matters?

[Answer] This idea was put forward for discussion between the two sides. Perhaps, during the visit of the Indian Foreign Ministry under secretary for economic affairs to Egypt in December, something might crystallize in this respect.

[Question] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, is there a specific role India can play or through which it can contribute to resolving the Middle East issue?

[Answer] There is no doubt that many initiatives have been put forward and all of them aim at establishing peace and giving momentum to the peace efforts, beginning with Reagan's initiative, the Egyptian-French draft resolution and then the Fes summit resolutions -- all of which eventually will lead to a comprehensive and just peace. Naturally, India is undoubtedly participating in giving momentum to the peace efforts. Perhaps the convention of the nonaligned summit conference in March also will be a good opportunity for such participation. [end recording]

Mubarak Meeting

NC011752 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] New Delhi, 1 Dec (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak today met with heads of the African diplomatic missions accredited to India. During the meeting, President Mubarak reviewed the situation in the Middle East and the Egyptian visualization on this question and on other world questions.

Joint Briefing

BK011631 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] India and Egypt have decided to set up a joint committee at the ministerial level to speed up cooperation between the two countries. This was announced at a joint briefing on the talks between the two sides held in New Delhi today. Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi met by themselves for 90 minutes. Simultaneously, talks were held between the delegations of the two countries. The Indian delegation included Minister for External Affairs Narasimha Rao and the Minister of State Rahim. The Egyptian side included their counterparts Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Butrus Ghali.

The two sides felt that much more can be done to enlarge the cooperation between India and Egypt. The Egyptian spokesman said that President Mubarak was very pleased by the similarity of views on most of the issues. Egypt intends to revive its special relationship with India and to strengthen it. The president will attend the forthcoming nonaligned summit in New Delhi.

During the talks there was an analysis of the global situation besides economic issues. The need to slow down the arms race and the problems confronting the Nonaligned Movement also figured.

Replying to questions on West Asia, the Indian spokesman said it was the assessment of the two sides that a way must be found to start negotiations which will enable all parties to work for durable peace. He said India welcomes the Franco-Egyptian proposal along with others for peace in West Asia. All this contributes to a breakthrough for starting negotiations, which is the immediate task. The Egyptian spokesman added that both countries believe that the participation of Palestinians in any peace talks is of pivotal importance. He said Egypt feels that Palestinians should recognize Israel's right to exist and Israel should recognize the right of Palestinians to self-determination. Egypt on its part is doing its best to persuade the Israelis to this point of view. While it has not succeeded totally, it has been able to make some inroads toward this end. He said there is a great deal of soul searching in Israeli society and he claimed that, in part, this is because of the Egyptian policy.

MENA Account

NC011720 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] New Delhi, 1 Dec (MENA) -- Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the president's office for political affairs, and Indian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary (Bhandari) have held a joint press conference in which they spoke about the results of President Husni Mubarak's visit to India and answered reporters' questions on the visit and its results.

The Indian spokesman said: We greatly welcomed President Mubarak's visit because of the very good relations between our countries. Each of us has played an important role in the Nonaligned Movement. We will, as you know, host the nonaligned conference in March. The two presidents held an approximately 2-hour meeting separately, during which they discussed international problems and bilateral relations.

In the meantime, a meeting was held on the ministerial level. It was attended on the Egyptian side by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Dr Butrus Ghali and the Egyptian ambassador to India. The Indian side was represented by the foreign minister, minister of state for foreign affairs and senior Foreign Ministry officials. I can say that in both cases, each side benefitted from the other side's evaluation of the situation.

Dr Usamah al-Baz said: We are grateful for the invitation addressed to President Mubarak to visit India. It has been a beautiful occasion to revive old sentiments and the strong relations that link the two countries for the sake of world peace and the interests of the two countries.

Al-Baz added: Both countries have a major role to play, particularly regarding economic issues, because each of us is considered a pillar in its region for safeguarding security and peace. We would like our special relationship to be restored to its past status. We started the discussions as friends and we ended them as very good friends.

Dr al-Baz further said: I can say that President Mubarak and the ministers are very happy over what we have achieved. We and the president look foward to coming to New Delhi again to attend the nonaligned summit conference in March. This will crown everything we discussed, particularly the problems confronting the Nonaligned Movement. We will spare no efforts to solve these problems.

Reporters then addressed questions to Dr al-Baz and the Indian spokesman.

The first question related to the Middle East and the proposed solutions. Dr al-Baz answered: All these proposals were reviewed and we must find a way to start negotiations so that we can realize a solution and establish a permanent peace in the area.

Asked whether President Mubarak will attend the forthcoming nonaligned states summit, Dr al-Baz emphasized that the president himself will attend and that Egypt will participate in all the preparatory activities for holding the conference.

Answering a question on Palestinian participation in the coming negotiations, Al-Baz said: It is our opinion that the Palestinians and other Arab sides, such as Jordan, should participate in the coming negotiations. Discussions are being held now on the way the Palestinians will participate. We will impose no formulas on them.

The Indian spokesman stressed that many topics related to bilateral cooperation were discussed, that the old treaty on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes was renewed and that cooperation in this field will start soon. He also stressed that an Egyptian-Indian ministerial committee will be formed.

Replying to a question as to whether the organization [PLO] will be represented in the coming talks, Dr Usamah al-Baz said: There is no hesitation whatsoever on our part. The organization is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians, but they themselves might decide to send a delegation from outside the organization at the beginning of the negotiations. The matter is left to them and according to what they agree upon.

In reply to questions, the Indian spokesman and Dr Usamah al-Baz emphasized that in today's talks there were no basic differences in viewpoints because the principles are one and their analyses of the international situation are identical. Their assessments of the problems facing the Nonaligned Movement, both political and economic, were also identical. In addition, the two leaders agreed on the subjects of the North-South dialogue, the problems of the African Continent, the issue of Namibia and the means to strengthen the OAU.

Asked his opinion on the question of reciprocal recognition, Dr Usamah al-Baz replied: When we proposed the question of reciprocal recognition, we suggested that the organization recognize Israel's right to exist in return for Israel's recognition of the right of self-determination for the Palestinians.

In response to another question on the objection of some Arabs to the Egyptian peace treaty, Dr Usamah al-Baz said: I recognize that some Arabs oppose this treaty. However, they now have begun to understand our stand and come closer to us. Everyone is now calling for a comprehensive peace. He added: The Egyptian-Israeli treaty is an example of this. It brought about the complete withdrawal from Egyptian territory, the removal of the Israeli settlements from the Sinai and peaceful coexistence between Egypt and Israel. In my view, this is an example of what the situation should be with regard to Syria, Jordan and the Palestinians.

Replying to a question on whether today's talks dealt with putting forward a joint Egyptian-Indian plan for the Middle East issue, Dr Usamah al-Baz said: We did not think of this. Any plan must be discussed by the movement in its entirety with the participation of all the movement's members.

Asked whether there was any discussion of Arab solidarity, Dr Usamah al-Baz said President Mubarak and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi fully appreciate the importance of Arab solidarity. The Arabs will undoubtedly be in a better position if they are in solidarity. An Arab world lacking solidarity is not in the interest of India, Egypt, the area or the Nonaligned Movement.

Dr al-Baz answered a question at the conclusion of the press conference by emphasizing that Egypt is doing everything in its power to convince the U.S. and Israeli sides, both on the government and public opinion levels, to recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination and that intensive efforts have been exerted in this direction for some time now.

Gandhi Remarks

NC021026 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi has stated to our radio team in New Delhi that President Mubarak's visit to India, though short, was helpful and very successful in deepening the understanding of views and opinions of the two countries. On the future of the Nonaligned Movement, Mrs Indira Gandhi has explained that the recent meeting of the foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement which was held in New Delhi has led to increased solidarity among the ranks of the members of the movement throughout the year. She expressed the hope that the strength and the international effectiveness of the movement will increase after the convening of the nonaligned summit conference which India will host next March. Mrs Indira Gandhi conveyed her good wishes to the Egyptian people.

Mubarak Departure

NC020720 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] President Husni Mubarak left New Delhi this morning for the Sultanate of Oman after a 2-day visit to India during which he held important talks with Prime Minister Indira Ghandi and other officials in New Delhi. His excellency was seen off by Indian President Zail Singh and Indira Gandhi.

CPI-M POLITBURO MEMBER DIES IN BEIJING

BK291258 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Pramod Das Gupta, member of the CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] Politburo, died in Beijing this morning. He was 73. He was under treatment there.

Agency reports quoting party sources say that the body of Das Gupta is being flown to Calcutta.

VISA RESTRICTIONS FOR PAKISTANIS REFUTED

BK300420 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Nov 82

[text] The center has refuted a statement reported to have been made by Jammu and Kashmir chief minister that restrictions have been tightened on the grant of visas to Pakistanis wanting to visit their relations in the state. In a press note issued in New Delhi, the Union Home Ministry has clarified that there is no change in the policy of allowing Pakistanis to visit their relatives in Kashmir. The government has always been liberal in this regard on humanitarian considerations.

ZIAUL HAQ COMMITTED TO RESTORING CIVILIAN RULE

GF271354 Karachi DAWN in English 24 Nov 82 p 12

["Text" of "exclusive" interview with President Ziaul Haq by the DEFENSE JOURNAL correspondent -- date, place not given]

[Text] President Gen. Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said his regime is "deeply committed to the restoration of civil rule, and the introduction of a political system consistent with the Islamic ideology and the genius of our people."

In an exclusive interview with the DEFENCE JOURNAL, he said: "I firmly believe as a matter of principle that the armed forces should not be involved in running the day-to-day administration of the country and if and where they are involved, they should be relieved of their additional responsibilities as soon as possible." He added, "as you see we are all actively working towards this goal."

The president said as far as the restoration of normal political process was concerned, "we are committed to the restoration of civil rule. We are moving in that direction step by step. Some of these steps are visible while others will become visible in course of time. I have already promised to indicate the future political system by the next Independence Day, and hope to move quickly to implement it."

President Zia said: "It has never been our intention or ambition to perpetuate military rule."

Asked if the involvement of the armed forces in martial law duties affected their purely professional character and image,the president said that the internal and external defence were two sides of the same coin. The armed forces were required to defend both the geographical contours and the national ideology of the country, because one without the other became meaningless. This was a universally recognised role of the armed forces.

Gen. Zia said it was wrong to believe that the whole gamut of armed forces was running the civil administration at the cost of its professional activities. Only a handful of armed forces personnel were involved in civil administration, while the rest of them -- practically all of them -- were performing their normal duties.

Asked as to how could a political military leader and government dream of ever creating conditions conducive to resuscitating the political process they themselves interrupted or replaced, the president said history bore testimony to the fact that the armed forces of Pakistan did not interrupt or replace or stop the political process in the country. The process had already been stopped through an internecine conflict, which had brought the country to brink of a civil war. The politicians had brought the situation to a point of no return in which the military was left with no option but to intervene in the larger interest of the security and wellbeing of the country.

When pointed out that there was hardly any similarity or convergence between Islam and military rule, yet the Islamisation process was being pursued under the cover of martial law, the chief martial law administrator said: "You say there is no convergence between Islam and military rule. It is universally accepted that Islam has laid down guidelines and principles of government. It does not favour or disfavour any particular form of government.

"Notwithstanding any firm belief that the armed forces should not rule the country under normal circumstances, I see no harm in pushing through Islamisation programmes under the aegis of a military regime. In this field we take pride in what we have achieved. If you look back at the last 35 years of our history, you will find that the process of Islamisation has in fact been put into operation during the last five years only. In the preceding 30 years, no tangible results were achieved though successive governments paid some lip-service to it."

The president said even the critics of his government admitted that the national economy had improved. Pakistan had achieved selfsufficiency in wheat and had the capacity to export it. The six percent GNP growth rate was being maintained for the past five years. This was not a mean achievement. Investment level, both in private and public sectors, was on the increase.

He said that by and large the law and order situation was under control. He kept a good tag on the occurrence of crimes. He had a feeling that information agencies, including the mass media, sometimes exaggerated the crime situation in the country.

He added that information agencies misled rulers only when they wanted to be misled, when they avoided facing the harsh truth, and when they preferred to stay in their own world of make-belief and avoided contact with the world outside. As regards himself, he said that he tried to keep his eyes and ears open.

Asked if the lack of accountability would not breed abuses of power, the president said: "Yes, of course, it would; it is precisely for this reason that the present government has constantly tried to institutionalize systems and procedures. I tell you, today, there is a system of accountability. No official, high or low,is working without set of rules and regulations. Anyone who violates these rules will be answerable."

He added: "I and my colleagues are accountable, accountable to almighty Allah, accountable to our conscience and accountable to the people of Pakistan."

President Zia disagreed with an observation that there was a break of dialogue between the people and the government and a grave credibility gap existed. In fact, he said the government had maintained a continuous rapport with the people at all levels. A very broad cross section of people belonging to the judiciary, lawyers, ulema community, business circle, teachers, doctors, experts in various fields and even old politicians continued to enlighten him and his colleagues on all issues of national importance.

Moreover, the Federal Council, which consisted of eminent people from all walks of life, had played an important role in maintaining a close rapport between the government and the people. Hence the policies and initiatives of the government of national and international issues were framed in the light of the people's aspirations, the president added.

WALI KHAN BANNED FROM BALUCHISTAN FOR 3 MONTHS

BK020314 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] The martial law authorities in Pakistan have prohibited the frontier leader Khan Abdul Wali Khan and his wife from entering Baluchistan Province for the next 3 months. The order was served on the two leaders of the banned National Democratic Party on Tuesday.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,139

LD011726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Communique No 1,139 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The results of the operations carried out yesterday by the combatants of Islam on the fronts of the imposed war are brought to your attention:

Periodic exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued yesterday on the country's western fronts. On one of the Ilam fronts, the heroes of Islam destroyed 1 tank and several slit trenches and foxholes of the Saddamist forces and killed 10 Iraqi soldiers. At 0900 yesterday, the heroes of the gendarmerie opened fire on enemy positions and units on one of the Qasr-e Shirin fronts, destroying one lorry and several trenches of the Saddamist forces and killing a number of enemy servicemen.

The combatants of Islam, who are ready to sacrifice their lives, are further consolidating their defense positions on the southern fronts and also are bringing the positions and units of the Saddamist mercenaries under artillery and heavy weapons fire. In silencing the Saddamists' fire and checking the enemy's movements and activities, they have inflicted losses and causualties on them. During exchanges of fire on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, the combatants of Islam with heavy weapons fire silenced the Saddamist forces' fire and shelled their positions and units on the other side of the Arvand Rud, destroying four trenches and one observation post of the Saddamists and killing or wounding a number of their servicemen.

The Saddamist criminals yesterday bought residential areas in the city of Abadan under their long-range artillery fire, destroying two residential houses and wounding one person. All air raids by the Iraqi forces yesterday on the country's western and southern areas were foiled by the tactical measures of the fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran Armed Forces and the air defense units' fire.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

IRNA CITES IRAQI AIRSPACE VIOLATION 1 DECEMBER

GF011728 Tehran IRNA in English 1705 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 1 IRNA -- Reports reaching here from Khorramabad, Lorestan provincial capital, and Ilam, Ilam provincial capital, said that these cities air space were raided by Iraqi aircraft at 11:36 and 11:40 hours, local time today, respectively.

The aggressor planes, which were immediately repulsed, broke the sound barrier while fleeing Iranian territory.

U.S. MARINE CORPS' ARRIVAL IN OMAN REPORTED

GF020812 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] In continuation of the U.S. policy of confronting the Islamic movements in the region, more than 1,000 men from the U.S. Marine Corps have arrived in Oman to carry out naval exercises in the Persian Gulf.

So far, the U.S. Defense Department has not confirmed this report because the sultan of Oman seems to have asked that the arrival of these forces in Oman and the joint U.S.-Omani military exercises not be announced. Reports indicate that the sultan of Oman and the ruling regimes in Egypt, Somalia and Kenya have agreed to grant the necessary facilities to the U.S. aggression forces.

ETTELA'AT CONTENDS GCC TO REPLACE CENTO

GF011700 Tehran IRNA in English 1608 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 1st IRNA -- The Persian daily ETTELA'AT has said in a commentary here yesterday that the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council [PGCC] is rapidly developing [into] a military and security treaty for safeguarding withering, unpopular, and antisocial political systems of the region in the ultimate interest of the United States.

The U.S. in fact needed PGCC to replace its now dissolved CENTO, a military alliance among Iran, Pakistan and Turkey which was originally formed in 1955 under the direct supervision and active participation of that country along with United Kingdom.

Following culmination of the Islamic revolution, Iran came out of the CENTO. Other members also followed Iran leaving the U.S. in search for an organization similar to the CENTO.

The commentary of daily ETTELA'AT then added that it says the developments in the region can be viewed as bits of a jigsaw puzzle, which properly put together depict a regional plot against the Islamic Republic, spearheaded by Washington. Excerpts: Now that the United States and the reactionary governments of the Arab world seem to have found time for sitting back and relaxing after the bucchery in Beirut and another expulsion of the Palestinians, we should naturally await their other schemes for the Persian Gulf.... Much, however, as the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran have emphasised that by intending to export the revolution we do not mean to do so by power of arms or military adventurism, and much as they have reminded that the infiltration of the Islamic thoughts across the Iranian borders is not prompted or checked by the will of any one individual, the elements who are craving a desire for reversing the course of the revolution, do not wish to hear any such assurances by the Iranian officials, since if they lend an ear to such vows by the Islamic Republic they cannot then justify that which they have been doing (against the Islamic Republic)....

The daily ETTELA'AT further added that according to AP the member countries of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council intend to coordinate their arms purchases and probably form a unified military command for their forces.

Such developments have implications...a projected digging of a canal in Oman for the safe passage of oil tankers, and for diminishing the strategic value of the Hormuz Strait demonstrates for anticipation of insecurity in the Strait and also for eliminating depending on the Hormuz Strait, in advance of efforts for disturbing it....

News reports said last week that the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council is to review efforts for interceding between Iran and Iraq and for ending the war. The reports said that war is costing Baghdad one billion dollars every month the bulk of which it receives fromthe Saudi Government....

The rough behaviour with the Iranian pilgrims during the hajj ceremonies this year, as well as the ... ariating conduct of Kuwaiti's police with the procession of Shi'te Muslims who were marking the anniversary of the martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn in Kuwait are bits of mosaic of other symptoms.

Put together, these reports and the likes of them depict a shameless effort which gained impetus especially after the eviction of the Palestinians from Lebanon and the arrival there of multi-national forces, and which betray a plot being shaped against the Islamic Republic by the United States and in the Persian Gulf...

Such developments are all interrelated to one another... The budding of a military pact in the region as a substitute for the defunct CENTO has been a goal of U.S. imperialism ever since the establishment of the Islamic Republic... Such back-room shenanigans are aimed at conditioning the atmosphere for publicizing the goals of the pact, and launching its particular missions.

YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 27 NOV

LD271414 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, a high-ranking Yugoslav economic delegation, led by Nedeljko Mandic, member of the Federal Executive Council and head of Yugoslavia's Economic Committee, arrived in Tehran today. They were welcomed by Finance and Economic Minister Namazi. The Yugoslav delegation's trip to Iran follows talks 2 weeks ago between the Yugoslav foreign minister and our country's diplomatic and economic officials.

During their 4-day stay in Iran, the delegation will discuss with Iranian officials ways to overcome difficulties in the the economic cooperation protocol between the two countries and ways to bring about its realization.

According to our correspondent's report, the Iran-Yugoslavia economic protocol that was signed in Belgrade last year proposed extensive economic cooperation, including the sale of oil by Iran to Yugoslavia and cooperation in agriculture, industry, tractor manufacture and fishing. However, the main part of the protocol has not yet been implemented. Therefore, members of various sectors of both countries' industries will be present at the talks.

Policies Explained

LD281342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] The Yugoslav finance secretary, together with the energy under secretary and the Yugoslav ambassador, conferred today with Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi and ministry under secretaries.

At this meeting, Nabavi referred to the struggle of the Muslim Iranian nation against the superpowers throughout history, mentioned the struggles of the Yugoslav nation for freedom and said he hoped the meeting would be successful and could assist in the expansion of relations.

He also said: Our foreign economic relations are based on the policy of neither East nor West and for this reason following the vicory of the Islamic revolution our economic relations with the Western superpower were reduced to nil whereas before the Islamic revolution that country was our biggest economic partner. Now we, the non-aligned Third World countries and the countries moving toward freedom, must communicate more. Of course, this cannot be implemented without regard to the interests and the economic considerations of the Islamic Republic of Iran. For this reason, in our foreign economic relations with Third World countries, we bear in mind that these relations must be in the interest of the two countries concerned.

He added: In our relations, there are many spheres in which we are interested in studying and possibly expanding. We are interested in studying the plans you offered.

Mentioning the industrial policy of the Government of Islamic Republic, he said: Now, about 4 years since the victory of the Islamic revolution, we are perfectly able to manufacture and export good quality technical commodities. In our relations with other countries, we bear in mind and insist that our nonoil technical exports must be taken seriously in negotiations. In this meeting, the Yugoslav delegation expressed its interest in further expanding and strengthening relations in heavy industries.

Dam Construction Cited

LD301250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that (?Nikola Konondic), a member of the Council of Ministers and an official of the Economic Committee of Yugoslavia, together with a number of economic officials of that country, met and conferred today with Energy Minister Ghafuri-Fard. At this meeting, the delegation announced that Yugoslavia is prepared to cooperate with Iran in dam construction projects. According to this report, Yugoslavia, which was the winning bidder in the international tender put out by Iran to buy equipment for several high tension substations, is to deliver the equipment to Iran in the next few months.

Planning Discussed

LD301236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] The Yugoslav finance secretary accompanied by the Yugoslav energy under secretary and the ambassador to Iran met this morning with Mohammad Taqi Banki, minister of state in charge of the planning and budget organization.

Commenting on Iran's "neither East nor West" policy, Banki said: We have actually proved this policy since the revolution. Having expanded our relations with Third World and nonaligned countries, we have reduced the purchase of goods from and relegated our relations with the West.

The Yugoslav finance secretary stressed this same point, emphasizing expansion of relations and cooperation between the two countries. He then asked Banki to outline the principles governing the Islamic Republic's planning, adding that Yugoslavia is prepared to cooperate with the Islamic Republic of Iran in its planning.

Alluding to Iran's first 5-year plan, Banki replied: This is our very first experience in planning. Our policies, solutions and decisionmaking in planning are based on sublime Islamic values. At any rate, we can make use of our foreign friends in implementing our plans.

Concluding their talks, both sides expressed the hope for further expansion of bilateral economic relations.

Agreements Signed

LD301858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] During talks in Tehran between the Yugoslav economic delegation and officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran a memorandum of understanding for trade relations and banking affairs and cooperation in industry, energy, agriculture, transport and communications between the two countries was signed today. The Central News Unit reports that the memorandum of understanding was signed on behalf of Iran by Hoseyn Namazi, minister of economic affiars and finance, and on behalf of Yugoslavia by Nedeljko Mandic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Committee for Finance of Yugoslavia.

According to the same report, following Yugoslavia's request to purchase 1.5 million tons of crude oil from Iran, an agreement also was signed today by the international affairs under secretary of the Iranian Oil Ministry and his Yugoslav counterpart. In accordance with this agreement, Iran will export 1 million tons of crude oil to Yugoslavia in 1983. In the coming year, the Islamic Republic of Iran will export to Yugoslavia nonpetroleum commodities to the value of $50 million and will import from that country industrial raw materials, foodstuffs and other needed goods.

In the industrial field, the two countries agreed to cooperate in the areas of chemical, electrical and food industries. In accordance with this memorandum of understanding, Iran and Yugoslavia will cooperate in refrigeration, setting up of thermal power stations, power transmission lines, the field of mining with regard to continuing their cooperation in the Sarchesmeh copper complex, the exchange of experts and drilling.

The Iranian-Yugoslav memorandum of understanding also envisages cooperation toward completing half-finished projects involving the two countries, the setting up of small food industry units and the purchase of fishing trawlers and refrigeration ships. It has been decided to conclude a highway transport agreement between the two countries and the two sides should cooperate in building railway equipment. The Iranian-Yugoslav memorandum of understanding also envisages cooperation between the two countries in communications.

Delegation Departs 1 Dec

LD011402 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the Yugoslav economic delegation headed by Nedeljko Mandic, member of the Federal Executive Council and supervisor of the Yugoslav Economic Committee, left Tehran today after 4 days of talks with Iranian officials.

At the end of the talks, a memorandum of economic understanding and an agreement for the sale of one million tons of oil in 1983 was signed between the two sides.

NEW ZEALAND DELEGATION DEPARTS 1 DECEMBER

LD011430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the political-economic delegation from New Zealand left Tehran today after a 2-week visit to our country.

Before leaving Tehran, Warren Cooper, New Zealand's minister of foreign affairs and overseas trade and head of this delegation, spoke to our correspondent about the outcome of his delegation's visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran: During our stay in Tehran, we had meetings with the prime minister and other political and economic officials during which effective steps were taken toward the expansion of relations between the two countries. Our country produces agricultural products, he said, and can have effective relations with Iran in the exchange of goods and transfer of agricultural technology, as well as the purchase of oil products and other items. He said: As your country has long experience in the production and refining of oil products it can assist New Zealand in these areas and the two countries can exchange experts. The New Zealand foreign minister continued: We want to buy a larger quantity of oil from the Islamic Republic of Iran. In conclusion, he described the outcome of his trip to Iran as positive in all fields.

VELAYATI DISCUSSES FOREIGN DELEGATIONS' VISITS

LD011504 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati interview with unidentified Tehran radio correspondent -- date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Velayati, what issues were discussed during the visit of the New Zealand delegation and the meetings between members of this delegation with Iranian political and economic officials? In which fields has New Zealand signed a memorandum of understanding or a protocol?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran by the New Zealand foreign minister, who is also his country's minister of foreign trade, and his high-ranking delegation mainly concerned expansion of economic and commercial relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and New Zealand. As you know, New Zealand is one of the world's major exporters of meat and agricultural products. To achieve self-sufficiency and to develop our agricultural technology, animal husbandry, forestry and pastures, we need help from those countries that have experience in these fields. Preliminary discussions were held with the New Zealand delegation on these issues and they have been useful and effective. Agreements also have been signed with New Zealand on importing meat. The meat which New Zealand exports is of highest quality. We have a representative there who ensures that the slaughter is done according to Islamic principles. We hope we can expand the commercial and economic relations between the two countries in the future. In return, Iran will export oil products and items such as pistachio, rugs and caviar to New Zealand. We have had preliminary discussions on these issues.

[Question] We currently are witnessing visits to our country by a large number of economic and political delegations from various parts of the world. Could you please tell us your views on this issue in your capacity as foreign minister?

[Answer] The fact that various political, economic and commercial delegations visit Tehran demonstrates the political stability of the Islamic Republic and that it enjoys greater international confidence. As you know despite the war imposed by Iraq on Iran during the past 26 months, we have been able to continue our economic growth, to increase our foreign exchange reserves and to enjoy very firm economic stability. In view of the clear political positions taken by the Islamic Republic and the expansion of political relations based on an independent position, we have been able to win greater confidence from various countries, especially Third World countries and those countries prepared to have relations with us outside the context of political and military blocs. We regard these exchanges of political, economic and commercial delegations as signs of an increase in the political stability of our country.

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI

LD011340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Central Bank of Iran Governor Nurbakah was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The governor presented a report on the foreign exchange situation and on the country's banking affairs to the imam of the nation. At the end of the meeting, the governor said in an interview with a correspondent of the Central News Unit:

During this meeting, I submitted a report to the imam of the nation about the country's foreign exchange situation since the beginning of the imposed war and the fluctuations we have experienced. The report especially concerns the people's cooperation with the government and the effects they have on our foreign exchange reserves in view of the hardships the people have accepted resulting from economy measures; as well as the increases in our foreign exchange reserves. [sentence as heard] He added: I submitted a report to the leader of the Islamic revolution on the bill concerning the elimination of banking interest and the progress made in various stages, as well as a comparison of the present situation with what was foreseen in the bill. He graciously offered the necessary guidance on various issues and said the Majlis and the Council of Guardians will make the necessary decisions concerning this matter.

The Central Bank governor said: Compared with the beginning of the war, our foreign reserve situation enjoys a completely consolidated and more secure situation and our deposits have greatly increased. Various countries also have realized that the amount of our reserves is very good, as can b seen from the amount of credit facilities various countries put at our disposal. At the beginning and in the middle of the war, they were trying to create further difficulties for us and to put greater pressures upon our economy due to these difficulties.

Concerning the replacement of banknotes, the governor said: The only note which has not yet been changed is the 50 rial note. This is because this note is very much used and is in the hands of a large number of people. It, therefore, takes longer to collect them. He said: At the moment, when these notes are returned to the bank, they gradually will be taken out of circulation and will be changed. The date for the final change will be announced soon. He concluded: We also have decided on a new design for the 100 rial note, which will be announced after it is completed.

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON FATE OF SHARI'ATMADARI

GF010440 (Clandestine) Seda-ye Iran in Persian 1930 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Following the decision of the Islamic Republic regime to defrock Ayatollah Shari'atmadari, his followers asked Ayatollah Qomi what would happen to the former. A relative of Ayatollah Qomi who lives in London handed over the Ayatollah's reply to a Persian-language paper based in London.

The publication printed Ayatollah Qomi's reply and added that the hirelings of the reactionary fascist regime ruling Iran attacked his residence. After insulting him and his family, they threatened him that following the publication of these statements, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Tabataba'i would be hanged.

The same publication wrote a (?sequel) to this item saying that Ayatollah Qomi is 80 years old and is suffering from an illness contracted as a result of his exile and his physical condition is critical. The text of the reply on Shari'atmadari and the defrocking of the (?disciple) of Her Holiness Fatemeh-Zahra needs to be discussed.

First, the letter says that the emulation of Shi'ites is not a job Ruhollah Khomeyni can deprive him of or bestow on him. Second, Shari'atmadari reached the status of being a source of emulation by practice and hard work and with the consent of the people of Iran and of the noble people of Azarbayjan. Third, what has Khomeyni achieved except the characteristics of the Mo'aviyeh dynasty that he gives orders and deprives people. He has killed 20,000 or more and imprisoned hundreds of thousands; 2 million are homeless due to the war lust of the corrupt proteges of the master and now he dares to order the defrocking.

The reply continues: God will never forgive him for uprooting Islam and disgracing and humiliating Muslims throughout the world. You transformed the amazing revolution into a nightmare and the crimes you perpetrate in the name of Islam have stained your government with the blood of the nation. Do not remain (?complacent) because on the day of resurrection you will answer for the bloodshed, you will answer for your actions, and if you have shed the blood of one innocent person, 100 years of prayer and devotion will be forfeited. My breath does not bear with me and my weakness does not permit me to (?continue).

The letter concludes: You have elevated the status of the Wahabi Sheykh Montazeri and the disgraceful Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i who is called the (?great leader) and the corrupt Hashemi-Rafsanjani who is the president of the Majlis. Woe to you, O Seyyed, woe to you.

NVOI CRITICIZES FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER

TA020547 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The recent interview of our homeland's minister of foreign affairs, which was published in issue No 64 of PAYAM-E ENQELAB magazine, causes deep concern for the committed supporters of the revolution.

At the conclusion of this interview, our homeland's minister of foreign affairs states his views, which apparently form the basis of Iran's foreign policy, as follows: We believe that since the roots of both Eastern and Western systems are confined to materialism and atheism, they can easily come to agreement. The main clash of these two systems in the world is with a system and leadership, the axis of which is God, namely, the clash of atheism and blasphemy with Islam and monotheism.

Such an assessment of two diametrically opposed economic, political and social systems -- one of which is based on exploitation, oppression, aggression and plunder, and the other, that is the socialist system, on eliminating any sort of exploitation and establishing social justice -- is a total novelty and undoubtedly is an indication of the lack of knowledge and the personal opinion of the speaker.

The minister of foreign affairs then says: Since prior to the Islamic revolution in Iran, there was no government in the world similar to this government, whose efforts are aimed at reviving spiritual values and establishing the government of Allah in the world, they colluded with each other to divide the world and reached agreement.

It should be said that in contemporary history one cannot find a single instance, even as an example, where socialist countries colluded with imperialist countries over division of the world, as the minister of foreign affairs is claiming. According to the testimony of history, socialist countries have always opposed any sort of interference in the affairs of foreign countries, let alone dividing the world.

Imperialist countries, headed by American and British imperialists, in the course of contemporary history, had one task -- to subjugate this or that nation, to transform countries into their colonies and to plunder and loot subjugated nations. A fact recorded in history indicates that imperialist countries, following the establishment of the first country of the Soviets -- the Soviet Union -- and the establishment of the socialist camp, made their main objective struggle against this country and against socialist countries and anti-imperialist states, as they themselves have not denied. How can the minister of foreign affairs talk of the permanent agreement, collusion and compromise between East and West amid conditions in which Western countries, led by world-devouring America, have embarked on setting up military bases in all parts of the world whose foremost and primary goal is to strike at the Soviet Union and other emancipated countries.

Contrary to the claim by our homeland's minister of foreign affairs, the Soviet Union and socialist countries, and according to him the Eastern system, from the first day of their establishment have not spared any effort to defend the rights of oppressed nations and in struggle against imperialism and imperialist countries. Our own homeland is a living example of this fact. Documents and evidence are indicative of the fact that each of these two systems, which according to the minister of foreign affairs are allies, had a diametrically opposed attitude and stand in the issue of our nation's glorious revolution. From the very first days of the revolution, world-devouring America and its allies resorted to various ploys and plots, and even to direct military intervention against our country.

However, let's see what the attitude and stand of the other side, that is, the Soviet Union and the socialist camp, was with respect to our revolution. Without doubt, the minister of foreign affairs remembers well that the Soviet Union, and according to him the Eastern system, at the opportune moment, warned world-devouring America against interfering in Iran's internal affairs and assisting the regime of the accursed shah, and declared to this super criminal that under no pretext and excuse would it allow it to interfere in Iran's internal affairs. This is the reality of history and any sort of statement contrary to this reality is beneath the dignity of a responsible official committed to the revolution.

The minister of foreign affairs also claims that following Iran's Islamic revolution, since the East and West faced the real danger of the progress of a monotheistic movement, their alliance is certain. No propaganda organization and none of the imperialist and Zionist mass media can claim that, for example, the continuous of world-devouring imperialism against revolutionary Iran, the military aggression of this super criminal against the Islamic Republic's system, and then the imposition of a treacherous war on the Iranian nation were the result of the alliance of the East and West following the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Indeed, the people are asking: What is the aim of placing on a par socialist countries -- the East -- and imperialist countries led by America -- the West? Isn't, as the imam of the nation has repeatedly warned, to divert public opinion from the danger of the West and world-devouring America and to negate America? Anyone, including our homeland's minister of foreign affairs, can oppose any other philosophical opinion and view, including the socialist and communist view. This is the private business of individuals. Life has shown and will show the rightfulness of this or that philosophical and social opinion, but personal opposition to this or that philosophical and social opinion cannot and should not become justification for fabricating facts of history and the basis of the country's policy with respect to countries that are the friends and supporters of the Iranian revolution.

CLANDESTINE EXAMINES 'NEW GANG' IN USSR

GF010500 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Even though Brezhnev was impatient about Afghanistan and ordered the military occupation of that country by the Red Army, planting a paper tiger by the name of Babrak Karmal in Kabul, his patience with Iran, this land of the brave, was noteworthy -- a degree of patience which his heir Yuriy Andropov seems to lack.

This new pope seems to be trying to pick the apple and run when it comes to the subject of Iran. Let's see who Andropov is. He, who is now heir to the throne of the greatest communist kingdom of the world, was once the head of the Soviet Union's espionage network, KGB, and while controlling the Soviet satellites, he was also in charge and control of the most secret and mysterious events in the party and government of the Soviet Union and has been involved with all the politicking of the superpowers including SALT I, II and many other SALTs.

Informed Iranians say it was Andropov who encouraged close and friendly ties between Brezhnev and the late shah of Iran and again it was he who was the architect of the changes in Soviet-Iranian relations during the shah's era and to date. Those Iranians aware of the facts and changes consider the new tenant of the Kremlin the architect of the changes in the events in Iran, the fall of the shah and the present chaos in Iran. They say Brezhnev, the late Soviet leader, assured the shah that he would be safe from the Tudeh Party and the leftist forces affiliated with Moscow as long as he was alive on the basis of advice from Andropov.

It was seemingly on the basis of such assurances that the control of the activities of the leftists in Iran was releaxed. The same group of Iranians believe it was under such circumstances that the Iranian Tudeh Party was able to infiltrate the government organizations in Iran through the use of members of the Confederation of Iranian students -- under its control at the time -- and thus gain partial control over the press, the courts, SAVAK and even the armed forces.

Now that we have come to know Mr Andropov and have learned about his strategy, especially in relation to Iran, we can make a better judgment about the apple which is about to ripen.

IRAN-E AZAD, a Persian-language paper published in Europe, a publication by a group of Iranian monarchists, in its latest issue states that an agreement exists in the Tehran-Washington-Moscow triangle which is a continuation of the behind-the-scenes politicking of the two superpowers who have drawn a line around their spheres of influence.

In addition to this article, a group of well-informed Iranians -- Iranians close to the decisionmakers in Washington where secret documents are kept -- state that the White House, for the sake of reaching an understanding with the new master of the Kremlin, has taken a different course from its European allies. While the press across the Atlantic refers to the (?pope) as a Westernized liberal, modern intellectual and a lover of music, the Europeans simply note that he is a (?superbureaucrat) whose best or worst attributes cannot be different from people like Stalin or Brezhnev.

Andropov has started on the road that leads directly to more suppression, (?death beds in Siberia) and the Gulag iceboxes in the Soviet Union. When he was the director and a high official of the KGB, this road led to the Red Army's -- the so-called forces of the Warsaw Pact -- invasion of the CSSR, exile of Dubcek, establishment of a military government in Poland, the dissolution of the labor movement in the so-called proletariat dictatorship of the country, military occupation of Afghanistan, and the latest of them -- as the leader of tbe Soviet Union -- to new changes in the government and party positions of the Soviet Union.

The selection of Aliyev, the general secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party to the CPSU Politburo is among such changes. Aliyev has stated: The 5.5 million people of Soviet Azerbaijan want unity with the masses of the Iranian Azarbayjan. The masses of Soviet Azerbaijan hope that the Iranian Azarbayjanis will create such a union at the first opportunity.

Aliyev, who is 59 and seemingly certain of the power of his agents, such as the turbaned ones like Mullah 'Ali Musavi Khamene'i, Mullah Musavi-Kho'iniha or others such as Behzad Nabavi and Hoseyn Musavi Khamene'i, to carry out this program in the Islamic Republic shows the first indications of the return of Stalinist methods to the Soviet Union during the rule of Yuriy Andropov. We know that if the Khomeyni regime extends its policy of closer ties with the East, Brezhnev's heir will have no problems in swallowing Iran or at least uniting the two Azarbayjans as Aliyev has been howling about especially since Washington and Moscow seemingly have reached an agreement about the thin line dividing their two spheres of influence.

Those familiar with the stories of Solzhenitsyn, the camps of exiles and labor camps of Siberia and who have suffered the autumn of Prague's spring, the dark destiny of Aleksandr Dubcek -- this liberal communist -- and now the internment of Lech Walesa, repeated coups and the overt occupation of that country by the Soviet Union and the support for the paper tiger, the puppet Babrak Karmal, in Afghanistan, know how the Soviet Union has operated and how many nations and governments have lost their freedom, fallen or were reshuffled during this period.

This is the most important issue for our homeland, Iran, in relation to the death of Brezhnev and the coming to power of Andropov and Aliyev in the Soviet Union.

The issue of what methods the new leader or leaders of the Soviet Union will use against their neighbors including Iran is no longer an issue. The Iranian Tudeh Party which has so far been supporting the Islamic Republic of Khomeyni in strengthening its position is now clearly showing signs of leaving the arena. The leaders of the regime occupying Iran continue their secret deals with the Soviet Union without going through this party. Some of the leading mullahs and the laymen of the Khomeyni regime are active in Iran as a Soviet fifth column and even if the Khomeyni regime wants to preform acrobatics in between and while shouting "neither East nor West" moves toward Washington on occasion and then holds political discussions with Moscow at other times, it would still not have done anything for itself. This is because the present Soviet leaders are a younger generation and have shown that they do not have the old man's patience of Brezhnev.

Compatriots, the danger has come very close. We feel that the regime of the Islamic Republic, which has no nationalist base in Iran, will neither be able to resist an invasion by the 24 battalions of the Red Army nor will the archsatan, the West, make the slightest move. The satanic collusion in the Tehran-Washington-Moscow triangle and Andropov and Aliyev's plans can only be defeated by a nationalist government with the aid of patriots -- united patriots who do things together and cooperate. Against such growing danger from the north of Iran, across the Caspian Sea -- coming from Moscow and the Kremlin toward Iran -- we must intensify one (?unity) in Iran and put aside all differences of opinions temporarily.

Compatriots, we stress that only with national unity can we use our crushing response like a strong blow against Aliyev's nose and tell him that the patriotic Iranian nation, while engaged in an extensive struggle against the usurping, illegal and antinationalist so-called Islamic regime and while rejecting and executing the Eastern and Western puppets within this regime, will never lose its awareness of the increasing danger of communism in Iran and even of the possibility of a coup supported by the armies at Iran's borders. Soviet officials should have no hope of swallowing Iran because of the harm Iranian people have (?suffered) in the blight of Khomeyni.

If the new gang ruling the Soviet Union intends to change the era of armed peace -- during the time of Khomeyni's sedition in Iran -- to an era of military occupation in Iran, they can try it. Millions of Iranians in Azarbayjan and all parts of Iran are ready to defend Iranian soil with teeth and claws and the army, the nation of Iran and the zealous children of Iranian Azarbayjan -- from Tabriz to Reza'iyeh and all the cities and villages of Azarabadegan -- will make this holy land the graveyard of the Soviet Army.

If the experience of the Democratic Republic of Azarbayjan [set up by the Soviets in Iran toward the end of World War II while Iran was under allied occupation] and the Pishevari's sedition has been forgotten by the butchers of the Kremlin and if they have not learned their lesson from Afghanistan, then they will be taught their lesson in Iran.

Iran is for Iranians and Iranians from all parts of the country will go to Azarabadegan and will make that manly land such a hell for the heirs of Stalin that Vietnam and Afghanistan will look like heaven compared to it.

Mr Aliyev, instead of the dream of dividing Iran, you are better off remembering Soviet soldiers in Mazandaran, (?Gilan) and Gorgan, in all parts of northern Iran, (?being bloodied). You know what we are saying. So long as Iran is alive the Soviets can only dream of Azarbayjan. Iran is not a Turkish delight Mr Andropov, so forget the ripe apple. Iran belongs to Iranians. The army is still (?there) and the Azarbayjanis are still alive.

[Following passage in Azeri] Dear Iranian compatriots, the glorious and equitable history of the land of fire is (?part of the history) of the glorious history of great Iran. It is because of this history that whenever the independence of the homeland has been threatened or whenever the enemy wished to threaten our august culture which occupies a significant place in the world, like rabid wolves, the heros of the land of fire chanted slogans, resisted, [word indistinct], fought and did everything else possible to safeguard the sacred borders of Iran. Since they have defended the independence, culture and [word indistinct], the courageous (?youth) of Azarbayjan, you have honored the pure milk your mothers fed you.

IRNA REPORTS ON RECENT EVENTS INSIDE IRAQ

Saddam Orders Executions

LD272028 Tehran IRNA in English 1938 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Ahvaz, Nov. 27, IRNA -- The High Command of the Iraqi Army has ordered all commanders of Iraqi military units to execute anyone of their personnel who attempted to retreat in the course of any offensive by the Islamic combatants.

This was revealed in an Iraqi document which was discovered in enemy positions in Muslim ibn 'Aqil theatre of the western fronts.

It should be noted that other documents discovered in Iraqi bunkers taken over by the Iranian forces during the victorious operation proved that more criminal acts had been ordered by Saddam's regime. Such documents showed that the Ba'thist regime of Iraq have [as received] instructed all Iraqi military units to execute any member of Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) captured by the Iraqi troops.

Muslims Kill Ba'thists

LD272030 Tehran IRNA in English 1941 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Sanandaj, Nov. 27, IRNA -- Thirty-four Iraqi Ba'thists were killed and many others wounded as the Iraqi Muslim mujahideen clashed with Saddam's forces in the city of Sulaymaniyah, northern Iraq, on Friday.

In another development Friday, the mujahideen combatants killed one of the high ranking officers of the traffic department of Sulaymaniyah and his two bodyguards. After this attack, the Iraqi mujahideen seized weapons of the said officers and returned to their bases safely.